

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3005 (a)(2), of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Heard Museum, Phoenix, AZ, which meet the definition of "sacred objects" under Section 2 of the Act.

The cultural items are two painted rawhide rattles with wood and rawhide handles. Prior to 1954, these rattles were purchased by the Heard Museum and are identified as Oglala from South Dakota.

Consultation evidence presented by representatives of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Devil's Lake Sioux Tribe, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, and Three Affiliated Tribes indicate these rattles are part of a *Yuwipi* ceremony, and are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional religious leaders for the practice of Native American religion by present day adherents.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Heard Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(C), these cultural items are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents. Officials of the Heard Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these items and the Oglala Sioux Tribe.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Devil's Lake Sioux Tribe, Oglala Sioux Tribe, Rosebud Sioux Tribe, Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska, and Standing Rock Sioux Tribe. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these objects should contact Martin Sullivan, Director, The Heard Museum, 22 E. Monte Vista Rd., Phoenix, AZ 85004-1480, telephone (602) 252-8840 before March 26, 1997. Repatriation of these objects to the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe on behalf of the Oglala Sioux Tribe may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: February 14, 1997.

Francis P. McManamon,
*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.*

[FR Doc. 97-4468 Filed 2-21-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains from Coos County, OR, in the Possession of the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, Los Angeles, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains from Coos County, OR, in the possession of the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, Los Angeles, CA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Los Angeles County Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Coquille Indian Tribe.

In 1969, human remains representing one individual were recovered from site 35CS3 one the north bank near the mouth of the Coquille River, Coos County, OR, by Mrs. Lee Hall. Mrs. Hall donated the human remains to the Los Angeles County Museum in 1970. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site 35CS3 has been identified as a Lower Coquille (Miluk) village site occupied into the historic period based on manner of internment, oral history, linguistic distribution, and geographic location. Accession information with this individual states the remains were found eroding from the riverbank near the site of an earlier University of Oregon excavation of the village. Consultation evidence presented by representatives of the Coquille Indian Tribe indicates this is a known village site and traditional cemetery area.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Coquille Indian Tribe.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians, the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, and the Coquille Indian Tribe. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human

remains and associated funerary objects should contact Margaret Ann Hardin, Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, 900 Exposition Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90007; telephone: (213) 744-3382 before March 26, 1997.

Repatriation of the human remains to the Coquille Indian Tribe may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: February 13, 1997.

Francis P. McManamon,
*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.*

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Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Unassociated Funerary Objects from Emmet County, MI, in the Possession of the Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI

AGENCY: National Park Service.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains and unassociated funerary objects in the possession of the Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Museum of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Grand Traverse Bay Band of Chippewa and Ottawa Indians and the Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians.

In 1924, human remains representing one individual were sold to the Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan by Rev. L.P. Rowlands of Detroit, MI. Accession and other collection information indicates this individual was recovered during the late nineteenth century from the Lake Michigan shore area in Emmet County, MI between the localities of Cross Village and Seven Mile Point. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The 510 unassociated funerary objects include silver ornaments, glass beads, brass and copper kettles, an iron hoe, trap fragments, a tomahawk pipe, and textile fragments. In 1924, these items were sold to the Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan by Rev. L.P. Rowlands of Detroit, MI. Accession and other collection information indicates these items came from graves in the areas of Middle